THE
Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9700. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3. 1783.

GOLF CLUB.

By order of the CAPTAIN and his COUNCIL,

THE SILVER CLUB, given by the City of Edinburgh, to the Honourable Company of GOLFERS, is to be play'd for over the LINKS of LEITH, upon Saturday the 15th current.

Golf-House, 1st November 1783.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of DAVID ORME, Writer in Edinburgh.

WHEREAS William Keith accountant in Edinburgh, trustee for Mr Ormie's creditors, is about to divide the funds made effectual, he hereby requires such of them as have not produced their grounds of debt, with affidavits on the verity thereof, to lodge the same with him, or George Andrew writer in Edinburgh, betwixt and the 1st of December next, otherwise they will be excluded from any share in the proposed division.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

SUCH of the Creditors of the deceased JOHN SIMPSON, Bleacher at Kinchey, East Lothian, as have not already produced their grounds of debt, with oaths on the verity thereof, are hereby desired to lodge the same, betwixt and the 1st day of December next 1783, in the hands of David Wight writer in Edinburgh; with certification, that the first and only dividend of the defunct's funds, will then be made among those creditors who shall have produced unexceptionable claims.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of ELSPET and JOHN SHANDS.

UPON the application of Elspet Shand, alias Chalmers, mother of John Shand merchant in Garmouth, and partner in trade with him, for herself and her said son, and John Robertson writer in Edinburgh, a creditor of the said Company, and sundry other creditors mentioned in a minute of a meeting of them, the Lord Swinton, Ordinary on the bills, did SEQUESTRATE the whole real and personal estate of the said Company, in which they were jointly concerned, or as individuals; and appointed the creditors to meet at Elgin upon the 29th October last, for the purpose of naming an interim-factor in terms of the statute; and the creditors did accordingly meet upon that day, and named Alexander Chalmers writer in Elgin to be interim-factor on said sequestrate estate, and appointed another General Meeting of the Creditors to be held within the house of Patrick Wilkie vintner in Elgin, upon Wednesday the 3d day of December next, at twelve o'clock noon for the purpose of chusing a trustee or trustees for the management of the said sequestrate estate.

These are therefore requesting the creditors of the said Elspet and John Shands, either as a company or individuals, to meet at the house of the said Patrick Wilkie vintner in Elgin, upon the said 3d day of December next, at twelve o'clock, for the purpose of chusing a trustee or trustees on the said sequestrated estate.

The said factor having applied to the Sheriff of the county for fixing days for examination of the bankrupts and their servants, the Sheriff appointed the 8th, 15th, 22d, and 29th days of November instant for that purpose, and appointed the same to be advertised in the new-papers, inviting the creditors to attend these examinations. These are therefore intimating the same, and desiring the creditors to attend these examinations upon the days abovementioned.

MONEY TO LEND.

TO Lend on Heritable Security, at Martinmas first, 800l. Sterling. To save trouble, none need apply who cannot give security on land free of prior incumbrances, and yielding an yearly rent equal to double the interest of the sum to be lent at least. No security on houses will be accepted of.

Apply to Robert Renton, writer in Edinburgh.

To be LET immediately for Tillage,

For three or four Crops as can be agreed upon.

THE GREAT PARK at DUNDAS. This Park consists of about 150 acres, and is to be divided into eight separate lots. Most of it has been in pasture for twelve or fourteen years, part of it considerably more.

George Matthie at Dundas Castle will show the grounds, and point out the lots into which it is divided; to whom, or to John Dundas clerk to the signet, offers may be given in.

BY ORDER OF THE HONOURABLE

COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS,

THERE is to be exposed to public roup and sale, within the Customhouse of Fort-William, upon Wednesday the 12th of November 1783, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon,

FOR HOME CONSUMPTION,

1294 Gallons of Brandy.

The conditions of sale to be seen at the said Customhouse on the morning of the day of sale, and on the day immediately preceding, at customhouse hours.

EXCISE OFFICE, Edinburgh, November 3. 1783.

By Order of the Hon. Commissioners of Excise,

THERE will be exposed to SALE, by public auction, in the Excise Office in Greenock, on Friday the 14th of November instant, at twelve o'clock noon,

The Cutter or Vessel called the PEGGY OF DOVER, (of the Burthen of 84 tons,) with all her TACKLE, APPAREL, and FURNITURE, lately condemned in the Court of Exchequer.

The Vessel, with her materials and inventary, and the conditions of sale, to be seen in the hands of Captain Gellie, of the Prince of Wales Excise Yacht, or Mr John Rankine Supervisor of Excise at Greenock.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

THE FRIENDSHIP,

GEORGE RITCHIE Master,

NOW lying on the birth in Leith Harbour, taking in goods, and will sail the 10th of November 1783.

N. B. The ship has good accommodation for passengers.

The Master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, or at his house in Leith.

For GRENADA, *to call at* St VINCENT,

The Ship ALBION,

JOHN ROBERTSON Master,

Now lying at Greenock, will be ready to take on board goods by the 25th current, and clear to sail by the 10th November.

For freight or passage, apply to Alexander Houstoun and Co.

Glasgow, 12th October 1783.

IMPROMPTU,

Addressed to General ELIOTT, *on seeing a foreign print of that Officer, dedicated to a certain Lord on the Continent.*

THE fairest worth, in these degenerate days,
Ne'er finds the well-earn'd meed of perfect praise;
The wise applaud, and their applause is fame;
Fools too must praise you—but their praise is shame.
While Britain's foes with grateful Britons join,
Around thy brow th' eternal wreath to twine,
By Flemish artists thou'rt completely cast,
Who by the best of names have plac'd the worst.

W——T.

ELEGY,

By Mr MASON,

On the Death of his Wife, who died whilst drinking a glass of water at Bristol Wells.

TAKE, holy earth, all that my soul holds dear;
Take that best gift which Heav'n so lately gave;
To Bristol's fount I bore with trembling care
Her faded form; she bow'd to taste the wave,
And died.—Does youth, does beauty read the line?
Does sympathetic fear their breast alarm?
Speak, dead Maria, breathe a strain divine;
E'en from the grave thou shalt have power to charm.
Bid them be chaste, be innocent, like thee;
Bid them in duty's sphere as meekly move;
And if so fair, from vanity so free,
So firm in friendship, and so fond in love:
Tell them, though 'tis an awful thing to die,
('Twas e'en to thee!) yet the dread path once trod,
Heav'n lifts its everlasting portals high,
And bids the pure in heart behold their God.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

I HAD lately an opportunity of corresponding with Baron Trenck at Aix-la-Chappelle, the gentleman who was so many years confined in a subterranean prison by the K— of P——. The Baron is a sprightly, witty man, and, among other anecdotes, told me, that the K—, one day at dinner, asked the company, "what was become of that scoundrel Trenck, or whether he was dead or living, and if living, how he spent his time?" Somebody replied, and informed his M——, "that the Baron had a good constitution, and slept remarkably well;" in consequence of that information, he said, the K— ordered him to be wakened every quarter of an hour.

STORY *of the* BIENFAIT ANONYME.

THE last new piece played at the Theatre Francois, and which is called the *Bienfait Anonyme*, is built upon a true anecdote of one of the greatest men France has ever produced.

We will relate the story with the circumstances, as they are well known to have happened.—A young man, whose name was Roberts, was waiting at Marseilles, till some passenger should enter his boat, that he might ferry him over. A person presently came, but, as Roberts had not the air of a boatman, was going again, saying, since the boatman was not there, he would find another. I am the boatman, said Roberts, where do you wish to go? I would be rowed round the harbour, said the passenger, to enjoy the fresh air of this fine evening; but you have neither the manners nor the air of a mariner. I am not a mariner, replied Roberts, and only employ my time this way on Sundays and holidays, to get money. What, are you avaricious at your age? Ah, Sir, said Roberts, if you knew my reason for thus employing myself you would not suspect me of so mean a vice. Well, *row* me where I have desired, and be so good as to tell your reasons. I have only one, but that is a dreadful one; my father is in slavery. In slavery! Yes, Sir; he was a broker in Marseilles, and with the money which he and my mother, who is a milliner, had in many years been able to save, he purchased a part in a vessel that traded to Smyrna; his desire to enrich and make his children and his family happy, was so strong, that he would go in the ship himself, to dispose of his property to the best advantage; they were met and attacked by a corsair, and my father, among the rest, was carried a slave to Tetuan; his ransom is a thousand crowns, but as he had exhausted almost his whole wealth in that unfortunate adventure, we are very far from possessing such a sum. My mother and my sisters work day and night, and I do the same; I am an apprentice to a jeweller, and I endeavour, as you see, to profit likewise by the Sundays and holidays, when my master's shop is shut. I intended to have gone and freed my father, by exchanging myself for him, and was just about putting my project into execution, when my mother coming to the knowledge of it, assured me it was impracticable and dangerous, and forbad all the Levant Captains to take me on board. And do you ever receive news of your father? Do you know who is his master at Tetuan, and what treatment he meets with? His master is intendant of the King's gardens; he is treated with humanity, and his labour is not beyond his strength, as he writes: But, alas! where are the comforts he used to find in the society of his dear wife, and three beloved children? What name does he go by at Tetuan? His name is Roberts; he has never changed his name, for he has no reason to be ashamed of it. Roberts; and his master is intendant of the King's gardens? Yes, Sir. I am affected by your misfortune, and I find your sentiments so noble and so virtuous, that I think I dare predict a happier fate to you hereafter, and I assure you, I wish you all the happiness you deserve: at present I am a little thoughtful, and I hope you will not think me proud because I am inclined to be silent: I would not be, nor be thought, proud, to such men as you. When it was dark, the passenger desired to be rowed to the shore, and as he stepped out of the boat, he threw a purse into it, and ran off with precipitation. The purse contained eight double louis d'ors, and ten crowns in silver. This generosity made the most lively impression upon Roberts, and it was with grief he beheld him run from him so swiftly, without staying to receive his thanks. Encouraged by this assistance, the virtuous family of the Robert's redoubled their efforts to relieve their common parent, and almost denied themselves a sufficiency of the most ordinary food.

Six weeks after, as the mother and the two daughters sat at dinner over a few chesnuts, bread and water, they saw Roberts, the father enter. Imagine their joy, their transports, their astonishment. The good old man threw himself into their arms, and thanked and kissed them ten thousand times for the fifty guineas which he had received after the purchase of his freedom, for the payment of his passage in the vessel, for the cloaths they had sent him, and for all the exactness and care they had taken in every thing that related to his release, and safe return; he knew not how to repay so much zeal, so much love. The mother and the daughters listened, and looked with immoveable surprise at each other; at last the mother broke silence; her son had done it all, she said, though she knew not by what means; and related how from the first moment of his slavery, young Roberts would, had she not prevented him, have gone and taken his father's place; how the family had actually in the house above five hundred crowns towards his ransom, which had most of it been earned by the labours of young Roberts, &c. The father, on hearing this account, was instantly seized with a most painful suspicion, that his son had taken some dishonest method to release him; he could no way else account for it; he sent for his son. Unhappy young man, said he, what hast thou done? would thou have me owe my deliverance to crimes and dishonour? thou wouldst not have kept thy proceedings secret from thy mother, had they been upright; I tremble to think, that so virtuous an affection as parental love should render thee guilty. Be calm, my father, answered the young man; your son, I hope, is not unworthy of you, nor is he happy enough to have procured your deliverance, and to prove how dear to him his father is: no, it is not me, it is, it must be our generous benefactor, whom I met in my boat; he, my mother, who gave us his purse: I'll search through the world but I'll find him; he shall come and see the happiness he is the author of. He then told his father the anecdote before related.

The elder Roberts having so good a foundation to begin again, soon became rich enough to live at ease, and settle his children to his satisfaction, while the younger made every possible effort to discover their benefactor. After two years of fruitless search, he at last met him walking alone on the beach of Marseilles. He flew to throw himself at his feet, but his sensations were so strong he fainted. The stranger gave him every assistance, and a crowd of people presently gathered round them. As soon as Roberts came to himself, he began to thank him, to call him the Saviour of his family, and to beg of him to come and see the happiness he was the author of, and receive the blessings of those whom he had greatly blessed. The stranger, however, pretended not to understand him, and the multitude becoming great by their contention, found an opportunity of mixing with them, and escaping from the importunities of Roberts. He was never seen or heard of afterwards by his grateful debtors; and though the story was so extraordinary, it soon made its way through France, was never known till after his death, by his papers, when the famous and immortal MONTESQUIEU was found to be the person. The note for 7,500 livres was found, and Mr Mayn, banker of Cadiz, said, he had received it of Montesquieu, for the release of a slave at Tetuan, of the name of Roberts; and it was known, that Montesquieu used to visit his sister, Madam D'Hericourt, who was married and lived at Marseilles.

An Anecdote of Lord North.—A person, who, by misfortunes in life, had been reduced to very low circumstances, and being at a loss to know how to provide for his family, took it into his head at last to wait on Lord North, to ask for a place. The usual answer of "I have no vacancy" was given him; however, this did not prevent him from calling and waiting, and calling and waiting again and again. Upon which his Lordship sent for him up, and, with anger, asked him, what could induce him to behave in so impudent and so unprecedented a manner? He answered, "My Lord, That I am impudent I do not deny, for which I hope my necessity will plead my excuse, but that I am so without a precedent I do deny, as this will prove." He then put the following into his Lordship's hands:—"As Prince Maurice was once at dinner, in came a huge mastiff, and took sanctuary under the table. The page beat him out of the room; but, for all that, Lion, for so he was called, came punctually the next day, and continued his visits, though they still continued the same treatment to him. At last the Prince ordered them to beat him no more, and made much of him.—From this time, the mastiff became a perfect courtier, followed the Prince wherever he went, lay all night at his chamber-door, and ran by the coach-side as duly as one of his lacqueys. In short, he so insinuated himself into his master's favour, that when he died he left him a pension." This pleased his Lordship so well, that in a day or two after, he gave the supplicator a very comfortable birth in the customs.

PRICE OF STOCKS, Oct. 30.

Bank Stock, 141¾	South Sea Stock, —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 76¾ a ¼.	3 per cent. Old Ann. —
3 per cent. con. 58½ a 59½ a 59.	Ditto New Ann. —
3 per cent. red. 59 a ½ a ½ a ½.	Ditto 1751, —
3 per cent. 1726, —	Exchequer Bills, 12 disc.
Long Ann. 18 a 17 13-16ths a ¾.	Navy Bills, —
Short Ann. 1778, 12 a 11-16ths a 13-16ths.	3 per cent. Strip. 60½ a ¾.
India Stock, —	4 per cent. Strip. 78½.
3 per cent. Ann. —	Light Long Ann. —
India Bonds, 23 disc.	Omnium, —
	Lottery Tickets, 14 l. 12 s. a 13 s.

WIND AT DEAL.
Oct. 29. S. W.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

On the CAUSE *of the* PRESENT LOW PRICE *of* STOCKS.

SIR,

I HAVE often had occasion to observe, that the people of Britain can never be induced to pay a serious attention to matters of public concern, however much their own interest may be at stake, unless it be at a time when some accidental circumstance has alarmed their fears about that particular, when they stand lost in amazement, without knowing what to do or say; during which time, if any writer will take the trouble to address them on that head, his observations have some chance to be attended to. The unusually low state of the public funds, for some time past, though it is a thing that should not surprise any careful observer, has had the good effect to fix the public attention; I therefore embrace the present opportunity to say a few words upon that subject, which, if attended to, may perhaps be of use to individuals.

For many years past, the profit that has been made by buying and selling Stocks, has been very great, and, in particular, the loans of late have been so extravagantly lucrative, as to tempt every person, much versed in money transactions, to strain every nerve to get as great a share of them as possible. In consequence of this, men have purchased Stock to a much greater amount than their own funds could supply, some expecting to be able to sell immediately with profit, and others hoping they would find no difficulty to borrow money to make good their engagement, trusting that things would continue the same in this respect as they had been for several years past, without sufficiently adverting to circumstances that might have been foreseen, and which of necessity, at some period, must produce the effect now observed, a debasement in the price of Stock, even to a much greater degree than is experienced at present.

Every man of common sense must know, that the greater the sum is which is thrown into the national funds, the less of the national wealth can remain to be employed in forwarding the advancement of agriculture, trade, and manufactures; but, in proportion as the national debt is augmented, the sums withdrawn from these useful arts must be encreased; and by consequence, the necessity that individuals will find to withdraw their money from the funds, will be augmented. But as our national debt is at present much greater than it ever was at any former period, this evil ought to be felt more than formerly, were the state of the nation, in other respects, to be the same as before; and if any thing tends to alter the circumstances of the subscribers to the funds, the effect must be proportionally felt.

These particulars being attended to, my readers will please to advert, that the Dutch, who have much money in our funds, have been, for two or three years past, deprived of a great part of their trade, and by consequence have been obliged to encroach upon their capitals much more than at any former period within the memory of man. This must make money in greater request there than usual, and consequently oblige many to withdraw their money from our funds, and thus tend to lower their selling price.

It is, in the next place, to be noted, that France and America have both negociated of late large loans in Holland; and, by the failure of the *Caisse d'Escompte* in France, and the want of remittances from America, the distresses of the people in Holland must be much augmented, so as to compel them to apply for a still greater proportion of their money from Britain, which is in a manner the only negociable fund they possess.

It deserves, in the third place, to be remarked, that, at the end of the war, many persons, both in Britain and in Holland, will endeavour to push their trade and manufactures as far as possible, which will occasion a still greater demand for money from the funds, and thus tend to lower their value.

And, lastly, it must not be forgot, that, as there is still a very large unfunded debt in Britain, the great money-jobbers easily foresee, that next season a large loan will be wanted; and as they know that money-lenders will be few, and the necessity of Government great, they, with great seeming reason, expect, that they will have it in their power to make a most advantageous bargain for themselves, and therefore wish not to buy in at present, but to sink the Stocks as low as possible, with a view to augment the profits of the loan. All these men, therefore, will use their utmost endeavours to intercept as much money as they now can from going into the Stocks, from these motives.

This evil is considerably augmented by the calamities of last season, which, by distressing the poor, makes payments of all kinds more backward, and rents, particularly in Scotland, much worse paid; which, by distressing individuals, makes a greater demand upon the money in the funds than otherwise could have been experienced.

By attending to these circumstances, no man of common sense can be surprised, that the price of Stocks is at present low: He will rather wonder they have hitherto kept up so well as they have done, which has been in some measure effected by the money that has been brought home by those who have made fortunes during the war;—a temporary relief which, at a future period, must rather tend to augment than diminish the disease.

Having thus explained the causes of the present abasement in the price of our national funds, permit me to make a few reflections which naturally occur on this subject.

Most persons, who reason on the subject of the funds, argue as if things ought always to be expected to be nearly the same in time to come, as they have been in times past; but this, I will have little difficulty to show, is, in the present instance, a fallacious mode of reasoning, and may be attended with pernicious consequences.

Thus, it has been observed, that, on former occasions, the price of Stocks has always risen considerably at the end of a war; and therefore it has been inferred, that this will always be the case. It was in a similar manner that the purchasers of South Sea Stock, in the year 1720, reasoned. "It has always been observed, (said they to themselves) that the price of this (Stock) has risen, and continues still to rise; I need not, therefore, be afraid to buy, however high it is at present, or however soon I know my money may be called for, as I shall always have it in my power to sell out when I please, with profit." You all know what was the consequence of this mode of reasoning. By trusting to it, thousands were utterly undone, having lost every thing they had in the world.

The danger at present is not, thank God, in any measure equal in degree to what it then was, though the reasoning is equally fallacious. Whenever the sum of money accumulated in our funds shall become greater than can easily be spared from the purposes of commerce, one of two things must happen; either the money must be withdrawn from trade, to be thrown into the Stocks, and our commerce and manufactures be thus suffered to languish, or the money must be drawn out of the funds in greater proportion than can be conveniently spared, and the price of Stock be thus permanently reduced. In either case, the nation must suffer evils, which it were better to prevent in time than to endeavour to remove after they have taken place, which will perhaps be best effected by now attending to what may probably be the steps that would lead to that crisis, and the consequences that would result from it.

The first symptom of this approaching crisis would be a permanent fall in the price of Stocks; and the first consequence of that fall would be a proportionable diminution of the real property of those who should hold Stock at the time that fall of price took place. A man who had bought Stock when at such a price as afforded him at the rate of 3½ or 4 *per cent.* for his money, and who thought, that as he could draw that interest regularly, and might probably be able to gain 2 or 3 *per cent.* upon selling out, would now find himself more miserably disappointed. The interest, it is true, he may still obtain regularly, as long as he can let his money lie there, and the nation be able to pay the interest of the public debt; but if his circumstances require him to lift the capital, he must be content to take the selling price at the time when he must have his money, which will perhaps be 5, 10, or possibly 20 * or 40 *per cent.* less than he bought in at; and of course his capital will be just so much diminished.

A necessary consequence of this decrease in the price of Stock would be a proportional rise in the rate of interest drawn by Stockholders: For, if a man who purchased at 90 l. draws 3 *per cent.* for his money, it is plain, that if the same Stock could be bought for 45 l. the purchaser would draw at the rate of 6 *per cent.* for his money. In consequence of this rise in the rate of interest, monied men would chuse to put all their cash into the funds, rather than lend it to private persons who might have occasion for it, unless the rate of interest they could draw from individuals were as great as that which they could obtain in the funds. In this case, if the funded debt were so great as to be equal to all the money the nation could spare, it must follow, that credit in trade would become extremely hampered, which would prove such a detriment to commerce and manufactures, as to become entirely ruinous to this nation. The rate of interest for money borrowed must, in this case, either be raised by law, or usury would abound, which proves inevitable ruin to a trading state.

This evil would be felt, and loudly complained of. Individuals feeling that the high rate of interest exacted was oppressive to them, would probably become clamorous, for reducing by law the rate of interest, which, if done (and it might be done by an artful minister to obtain a temporary popularity) would only augment the disease. The only effectual remedy would, in this case, be, to reduce by act of Parliament, the rate of interest *in the funds*; and, if that should be attempted, the value of Stock would sink still lower and lower, and public credit would be annihilated. After that, no more loans could be negociated; and therefore, there is no reason to apprehend that ever this measure will be adopted by any minister who shall hold the reins in Britain. For, as the well being of every minister depends on the national credit continuing unimpeached during his administration, they will ever exert themselves to preserve it as long as possible; and we know that ministers are not over scrupulous in the means they adopt to accomplish their ends. So that happen this event when it will, the nation must inevitably become the dupes of the minister for the time; who will, like other ministers in similar circumstances, boast loudly of the national security, till the very moment that the bubble breaks.

From this short view of the matter, we may draw the following conclusions:

1st, That so long as the interest of money continues very low in Holland, and cash there abounds; and while the credit of the national funds in Britain continues good, our Stocks will continue to sell as heretofore at a pretty advanced price, so as to render the rate of interest drawn for them pretty moderate.

2d, That if any great reverse of fortune shall so far alter the circumstances of the people in Holland, as to oblige them to retire much of their money from our funds, it will sink their value, and diminish, in the first place, the value of the capital of the proprietors of Stocks in this country.

3d, If these sums of money should be withdrawn, and the price of Stocks permanently abased, so much of the transferable funds of the nation would be there locked up as to raise the rate of interest in all other cases, which would encourage usury, cramp trade, and ruin the manufactures of this nation. But,

4th, As the revenue of this nation must diminish in proportion as its trade and manufactures decline; should these be brought into this declining state, the revenue would become insufficient to discharge the interest of the national debt, and public bankruptcy must ensue.

5th, It hence appears to be, in the *first* place, not the interest of Britain greatly to depress the trade and prosperity of the Dutch. *Secondly*, It is obviously very imprudent in Britain to create to herself an enormous public debt, which thus makes her own existence in some measure depend upon that of others, whose ruin may be effected by the machinations of others, which she cannot prevent. *Thirdly*, It is evident that property in the funds is by no means so secure as many persons seem to imagine it, and therefore it is imprudent in those to lodge their money there, who have an absolute dependence upon it for their subsistence. And, *lastly*, As the dangers attending the too great accumulation of money in the funds are very alarming, it ought to be the study of every man who wishes well to his country, to exert himself as much as possible to prevent their farther encrease. I hope in God the cause of the depression of price will prove but of a temporary nature; but it will be well if it makes us think seriously of the consequences of going on much longer in that career of national extravagance, which has brought us but too near to the brink of destruction. Were individuals to take this subject into their serious consideration, with a view to adopt some general resolutions calculated to induce the legislative, as well as executive power, to attend to it much more than they have ever yet done, perhaps it would be of more public utility than all the associations that have ever yet been entered into relative to public concerns.

ZANY.

* Fifteen years ago, Stock that now sells for 55 fold at more than 90, which is a fall of 40 *per cent.*

From the London Papers, Oct. 30.

LONDON.

An express arrived this morning early at St James's from Dublin.

To-morrow the Chairmen of the East India Company are to have an interview with the First Lord of the Treasury, at his house in Downing-street, on particular business.

The conference with the Bank Directors was not held on Saturday at the Duke of Portland's, as has been stated in the papers; but at Mr Fox's house in St James's Place, where, indeed, his Grace was present.

Lord Loughborough has appointed to-morrow at two o'clock to receive the Lord Mayor Elect, Aldermen, &c. in order to signify his Majesty's approbation of the choice made by the citizens of London.

Tuesday, passed the Great Seal a grant to Lord W. Cavendish Bentinck, of the office of Clerk of the Pipe, in the room of Sir John Shelly deceased.

John Heaton, Esq; of Lincoln's Inn, is appointed Deputy Clerk of the Pipe, by Lord William Cavendish Bentinck.

The office of Clerk of the Pipe, to which Lord William Bentinck is appointed, is estimated at the annual worth of 4000 l.

Saturday, General de la Motte, lately arrived from Gibraltar, set off from the Royal Hotel, Pall Mall, to Hanover, particularly charged by the King with the distribution of all Royal honours and benefits which are to be conferred on the German troops, who have zealously exerted themselves in the defence of that place during the Spanish siege.

Yesterday Lord Thurlow was at the levee at St James's, it was Mr Pitt, both for the first time since their return from France.

The public may depend on it, that the people of Charleston are in the most lawless and unsettled state imaginable; and the scarcity both of produce and money is so great, as almost totally to destroy all foreign and domestic credit.

Mr Adams is said to be charged with some express commissions of a friendly nature, which he is to lay before the Ministry. This Gentleman possesses very respectable talents as a politician, and is distinguished for great liberality of sentiment on every occasion.

They write from Philadelphia, that a Member of Congress had been severely reproved for having asserted in the Assembly, that he firmly believed more than two thirds of the inhabitants of North Carolina were attached to the old form of Government, and that therefore their conduct should be vigilantly regarded.

The Lisbon letters seldom contain many politic opinions, but according to some Spanish account, the young King of Portugal is far advanced in a decline.

When the last advices came from New York, there was so great a want of transports to carry away the loyalists, that it was feared the final evacuation of the place would be delayed till near the end of the year. The Governor was on all occasions particularly attentive to the interests of those unfortunate people, and desirous of seeing them safely settled in Halifax before he withdrew the troops.

Great numbers of the new settlers in Nova Scotia were preparing to engage in the fishery upon the banks, when the last advices came away.

The next accounts from America may be expected to bring no small clamour at the Paris bankruptcy, it being computed that a quarter if not three-eighths of the paper was circulating in America.

The idea of the above troops from America landing in Ireland, however politic it may be, is too dangerous an experiment to be tried; for if such an event were to take place, the Irish would consider it as an hostile declaration, and the present situation of affairs wants conciliatory measures to heal the jealousy that subsists between the two kingdoms.

A consultation has been held between the heads of the Military Delegates in Ireland, and a few friends on this side of Government; and we have the pleasure of announcing to the public, that the former have been explicit in declaring, that in their opinion Ireland has a right to expect to be dealt with, which is far from being of that extensive nature, as was thought on this side the water. On the other hand, those appointed in the above conversation with the Delegates, made no scruple of delivering it as their opinion, that Government would comply with their desires, provided the compliance was considered as an unalterable basis to connect the two countries together in an indissoluble union.

The provisional Articles of Peace have been so indifferently received in America, as to occasion several Assemblies to pass resolves declaratory of "Their determination not to hold themselves bound by the act of their Commissioners at Paris in any thing which relates to the Loyalists."

A letter from Lisbon brings advice, that the merchants in that city have found the commerce to America so advantageous, that several more are preparing to embark in the same trade, and that several American Gentlemen are arrived there, in order to agree to a Treaty of Commerce and amity between Portugal and the United States, which is in great forwardness.

The state of our West India islands calls loudly for the peculiar attention of the Legislature. It is a fact, that the enormous duties on tobacco have destroyed its cultivation in the plantations. About five years since, the Maryland and Virginia trade being lost, a number of landholders in Jamaica, St Vincent, and other islands, were induced to fell woods and clear lands to cultivate tobacco; which they did with considerable profit. The late ministry, however, gave an *early check* to their industry, having, in the usual impolicy of our commercial Councils, begun about a twelvemonth before they resigned to add *new duties* to the former impost, and possibly might have doubled the taxes upon the planters, had they continued in power, dreading the loss of favour, if they should suffer the revenue to sink!

A letter from Francfort, dated Sept. 25. "says," "The frequency of emigrations has at last roused the attention of the German Sovereigns, who have resolved upon the most efficacious measures to stop its progress. The Circle of Bavaria has, on this occasion, published restraining laws, and written to those of Swabia and Franconia, to join the former in putting a stop to this kind of depopulation, which cannot but increase, if not checked in proper time, especially since the Empress of Russia gives the greatest encouragement to German emigrants, who are wanted in that country to form colonies in the desert which make part of the Russian dominions."

To such distress are the trading people reduced in all part

of the world at this present time, that our letters from Copenhagen a few days ago say, that from some late failures the merchants there were so materially affected, they did not expect a dozen in the whole city would be able to make good their engagements.

When the Bank of Paris stopped payment, several persons anxious to receive the notes they had in their possession, pushed with such violence to get up to the usual place of payment, that many of them rushed on the soldiers bayonets, who were obliged to have recourse to violence, to prevent a tumult.

It is the general opinion, that the Dutch have immense treasures buried under the Stadt-House, which are never to see the light unless when the immediate safety of their Commonwealth is concerned. In the late war it was proposed to bring forth some of this immense mass of wealth, when on examination there appeared such a decrease of it that the matter was dropped, and the business hushed up till a proper opportunity offered for investigating the cause of this deficiency.

Letters from Madrid say, that so formidable an armament will be sent against the Algerines next spring, as can scarcely fail to humble the insolence of those Barbarians. It is added, that France is to have a considerable loan on certain conditions, one of which is, that she shall assist Spain in chastising the Barbary States.

Lord Northington is become quite a favourite in Ireland, and has been heard to say, that he is determined to marry an Irish lady.

The following great speakers in both Houses of Parliament are in the interest of the present administration: House of Lords—the Lords Loughborough, Stormont, Camden, and Mansfield. House of Commons—Lord North, Mr Fox, Mr Burke, Mr Sheridan, Mr Erskine, Mr Lee, General Conway, and Lord Mulgrave.

An ingenious architect at Paris has lately produced a composition before the Royal Academy of Sciences, for securing buildings from fire, by making timber incombustible.

We hear that many people of distinction in different parts of the country intend at the ensuing Christmas recess to perform several dramatic pieces for the benefit of the poor at that inclement season; a truly laudable union, of pleasure, genius, and benevolence.

On Saturday morning, and not before, the Duke of Queensbury went to Newmarket, and is to go from thence to Deal or Dover, to embark for France to see the decision of the long talked of race between his horses and those of the Duc de Chartres; the 7th of the next month is the fixed day for the main contest. Mr Wyndham and Lord Derby have sent over horses, as well as the Duke, to France. A few others of the first have sent off horses also, to be ready to pick up sweepstakes.

On Tuesday Mr Nathan Solomons summoned a gentleman before the Lord Mayor for being one of the persons who raised a tumult at the Royal Exchange, and assaulting him on Friday last.—Mr Solomons related his charge, and said, that he would swear the gentleman held his fist towards him, and pressed the crowd upon him, so that his life was in danger. A witness, whom Mr Solomons' attorney confessed he had hired to watch what passed, corroborated Mr Solomons. This was all the testimony given. The gentleman avowed that he was present, and joined in the general voice against Mr Solomons, and called him sc——, which he was willing to justify, and he gave bail. Yesterday Mr Solomons preferred an indictment at the Old Bailey, which was thrown out by the grand jury.

A meeting of the twelve judges is to be held at Lord Mansfield's chambers in the course of next week, to consider of two bills which are to be introduced into Parliament early in the approaching sessions; one of which is intended effectually to put a stop to smuggling, as it is now practised to the very great detriment and prejudice of the revenue and the fair trader; the other respecting the public funds, to prevent gambling more effectually, in order that the price of stocks may be brought into a more certain regulation. In this last bill it is said the lowering the interest of money is intended.

A new commission of the peace is now preparing to pass the Great Seal for the county Middlesex, preparatory to some very material alterations of the police for the more speedy and certain apprehension of offenders, and also for preventing burglaries, footpad-robberies, &c. The following gentlemen qualified on Tuesday for taking on themselves the offices of justices of the peace for the county of Middlesex; Hon. E. Willes, Hon. George Byng, Admiral Barton, Mr Jolliffe, Hon. R. Neville, Mr Tufnell, Mr Montagu, Mr Wood of Lyttleton, Mr Holt, Mr Dickinson, &c. The commission will be the most respectable ever seen in the country. About forty new justices are to come in, and twenty-six of the old ones, more commonly distinguished by the notorious name of trading justices, are to be left out of this new commission. A new commission is also preparing for the county of Surry, in which there will also be some material alterations. By this means the metropolis at least, and its suburbs, will be under a most respectable and powerful magistracy, which is the most sure and certain protection for its inhabitants, at a time when the utmost exertions of wise, able, and upright men are wanting to suppress the commissions of those notorious villainies which have so long and loudly called for a particular attention of the supreme legislature.

The Court of Aldermen have given orders to the proper officers, to take up all prostitutes, beggars, and vagrants, found in the streets, that they may be passed to their respective parishes, the Court being determined that the streets of this city shall be kept clear of those sort of people. Twenty, taken up yesterday, were all passed, and were told if they appeared again in the streets of London, they should be taken up and severely punished, and afterwards sent back again to their respective parishes.

On Tuesday, some of the City Officers received orders, that they and the six Marshalmen are to go at least twice a-week to all the watch-houses in the several wards of the city, to see if the constables and watchmen are upon duty, and if they are not, to make a report to the Alderman of the ward; that they are to visit all public houses, to see that good order is preserved; to visit brandy-vaults, and to see they sell no spirituous liquors by retail; to examine houses of ill fame, and gaming houses, and report the same to the Court of Aldermen, that they may be suppressed; to be ready at all times in assisting the constables to stop any riots and disturbances that may happen within the city, and to be present at all fires, to see the unhappy sufferers are not plundered of their property.

On Tuesday another duel was to have been fought at Kensington Gravel-pits, in consequence of a dispute between Col. M'C——y, and a Captain in the navy, concerning a late unfortunate transaction; but intelligence of the gentlemen's intentions being given to the Magistrates at Bow-street, the former was put under an arrest, brought to the public office, and obliged to find security for keeping the peace.

Captain M'K——, charged with the murder of a serjeant, by firing him from the mouth of a cannon, at a fort on the coast of Africa, is to be tried by special commission, which has not come down, as yet, to the Old Bailey.

A few nights ago, the family of a tradesman in Cheapside was generally alarmed in the following manner: It seems, for some moths past, the husband and wife, upon a trifling quarrel, parted beds; and, on this unfortunate evening, being rather under the influence of the planet Venus, the master of the house, who had occasionally free amorous dalliance with the maid, crept up softly, as usual, to the girl's apartment, of which, to his no small astonishment, he found his son had taken possession before him. At that instant, his rage getting the better of his discretion, he ran in great fury to inform his wife, and found her sleeping in the arms of his journeyman. Hence arose a scene of uncommon riot and confusion, which roused the neighbours at the next house, who soon learnt the merits of the uproar.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Oct. 30.

"The reports of any disagreements in Administration on the East India business, or any other topics, are, we are assured, perfectly unfounded; on this subject, as on every other, since the formation of the present cabinet, there has certainly subsisted no other opposition of sentiment, than of that small degree which must subsist in any number of men who think for themselves, and with honest independence endeavour to act as they think.

"It is said to be a fact, that Mr William Pitt is to re-introduce a motion for a parliamentary reform; and there is some reason to believe that the Duke of Richmond will try the temper of the House of Peers on the same subject.

"Mr Adams is accompanied to England by his son. He came last from Paris, and not from the Hague, as has been stated in the papers by mistake.

"It is said, from authority, that there is no truth whatever in the rumour of a Lord Chancello. being appointed: The present commission, so acceptable to every person at all interested in the conduct of the Court of Equity, is indicated by every concurring circumstance to be likely to continue.

"Of the Chancellorship in Ireland, nothing certain is yet known; though it seems to be almost physically certain, that Lord Lifford, from age and encreasing infirmities, cannot long continue in this labourious office. Probability seems also to point out precisely, that Serjeant Adair must be the successor. However, the Serjeant is at present in London.

"The jealousies of the Dutch against the Stadtholder have not yet subsided. The city of Utrecht, in particular, has remonstrated in the strongest terms against the augmentation of the garrison, in which they are seconded by the Deputies of the States of that province. The Prince, therefore, will find it impossible to effectuate his proposed plan for putting the land forces of the republic on a respectable footing, though their present establishment is so scanty, that in case of a rupture with any of their powerful neighbours on the continent, it would be barely sufficient to garrison the towns of Bergen-op zoom and Bois-le-Duc.

"The States of Holland and West Friesland have lately come to the following resolutions:

"No commissions in the army are for the future to be bought or sold. No titular rank is to be given, and no foreigners are to be admitted into the national regiments belonging to those provinces.

"Of the 19 voices of which this assembly is composed, only the Deputies of the Equestrian Order, and the towns of Delft, Brille, Enkhuisen, Edam, and Mademblik, voted against the resolutions."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Maryland to his friend in Edinburgh.

"The late troubles have borne hard upon us in Patuxon river; and although our prospects begin to clear up, we have not yet had one ship from London or Glasgow, and it is now near four months since peace was proclaimed. Baltimore runs away with all the trade, and stands fair to be the port of Maryland; above three hundred vessels have arrived there within these three months, from France, Spain, Portugal, Holland, Denmark, England and Ireland. Dry goods particularly are lower than before the war commenced; salt has dropped from five pounds to fifteen pence *per* bushel. Our crops of tobacco, wheat, and Indian corn, are excellent. Were our friend to make a trip now to Baltimore, he would find it amazingly altered: house rents from 80 l. have got up to 150 l. and 200 l. a-year. Indeed, Baltimore suffered little during the troubles; its trade flourished, and people flocked to it from the adjacent settlements. We are happy now that we can shake hands with our old friends again, and hope what has passed will soon be buried in oblivion. Few of us are cordial with our new allies; a little time will make them French to us again."

Mrs Christian Hay, relict of Mr. John Jamison senior, merchant in Leith, died there on Friday last.

The Grange, Kinnear, from Clyde to Virginia, after being two months at sea, was put into Lisbon in distress, 12th October, where the vessel must undergo a thorough repair.

Wednesday the Newcastle annual St Luke's fair began. There was a good shew of horned cattle, which were sold well, but were not sufficient for the demand. The shew of horses was pretty good, and they also brought good prices. The fair was remarkably crouded, owing to the good weather.

Monday the 9th regiment (Lord Say and Sele's) marched through Newcastle on its route to Berwick; and Tuesday the 45th (Haviland's) arrived there in room of the 1st battalion of Royals (Lord Adam Gordon's) which marched for Ireland on Thursday.

To-morrow, the first division of the 9th regiment of foot is expected in town, to relieve the party of the 15th, at present cantoned in the Castle, which will then set out, in order to join the first division of that regiment which some time ago marched for Aberdeen, as mentioned in a former paper.

Among the new performers who are engaged for the ensuing season at the Theatre Royal of Edinburgh, is a gentleman, who will make his first appearance in the musical line, and whose taste and abilities bid fair to pronounce him *(at least) one* of the best singers on the English stage.

Our correspondent has further informed us, that the above gentleman is a Mr D——n, who has been in Edinburgh some short time.

On Saturday last, Dr Graham, in obedience to the Magistrates, declined giving his lecture in Newcastle. In the evening he distributed hand bills, that he would deliver it at seven o'clock at Mr Arrowsmith's long-room, in Gateshead; but upon being sent to Mr Arrowsmith, by a Magistrate of the county of Durham, the [illegible] thought proper to go to the Magistrate to expostulate with him on the subject, where being engaged in conversation for upwards of an hour, and promising not to deliver his lecture, the company in the mean time dispersed. On Monday the Doctor distributed hand bills, giving notice that he would deliver his lecture at a house without the Westgate; but in consequence of a message to the owner of the house, who was a publican, from a Magistrate of the county of Northumberland, he was again prevented.

The Class of NATURAL HISTORY will be opened by Dr WALKER, on Wednesday the 12th inst, in the University Museum. The Class will meet at Two o'clock afternoon, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

THE pretensions of a polite education, as the exclusive requisite in the formation of a man of business, are totally overthrown by the universal observations of daily experience, and the innumerable instances of successful ignorance. Look through the lines of commerce, and you will see the highest departments filled by men who have not been bred to the employments they pursue, and for which, if you examined them abstractedly, by the rules of education, you would pronounce them to be utterly unfit.

You will see men, grossly illiterate, raised, by the unassisted exertions of (if I may be allowed the expression) mechanical perseverance, to the first station in the *result* of literature; men "with minds unletter'd, tho' they deal in book," surpassing competitors endowed with the best natural parts, and furnished with every qualification education can bestow; and, in almost every other species of mercantile business, proofs, exactly in point, spontaneously present themselves. This appearance, however strange or unnatural, is to be accounted for by other laws than the doctrine of chance. The truth is, assiduity, activity, and punctuality, are the grand essentials in every branch of trade; they are weapons which will overturn almost every obstacle, and, in the absence of them, the greatest abilities will be found to be totally insufficient. Men, however, sometimes find themselves placed adventitiously in situations, the peculiar advantages of which bear them up amidst the most blameable negligence and the most capricious versatility; but the fortunes of such men are generally more specious than solid, and they must inevitably in the end experience the woful certainty, that no strength of circumstances is proof against the ruinous consequences of heedless dissipation.

These observations, Mr Printer, are not the chimerical dreams of a Visionary; they are the result of experimental enquiry; they apply to particular *facts* which have struck too feelingly at my peace to permit my remaining an unconcerned spectator of the folly of some of the parties: Permit me, therefore, to request that you will lay them before the public. The cap will fit more than one person; and the feelings of shame have sometimes stronger effects than the apprehension of danger.

MERCATOR.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, Nov. 3.—Leeds Packet, Dean, from Hull, with oak timber; Frederick Wilkeke, Welben, from Koningsburgh, with wheat and deals; Jean, Napier, from Glasgow, with rosin, &c. Ochiltree, Taylor, from Crombiepoint, with coals; Isobel, Drysdale, from Torry, with ditto; Nelly, Myles, from Longannet, with stone.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

MR FRASER TYTLER, Advocate, Professor of UNIVERSAL HISTORY, will begin his Course of Lectures on that Science, on Thursday the 20th day of November curt. at one o'clock afternoon.

For the use of Students of History, a Supplemental Sheet to the printed Syllabus of Lectures is now in the press, containing a short comparative view of ancient and modern geography.

THE FOLLOWING BOOKS,

WRITTEN BY

PROFESSORS in the UNIVERSITY of EDINBURGH,

ARE THIS DAY PUBLISHED BY

WILLIAM CREECH.

1. OBSERVATIONS on the Structure and Functions of the Nervous System, with 55 copperplate tables, by Alexander Monro, M.D. and Professor of Anatomy, elegantly printed in one volume royal folio.
2. The Anatomical Tables of Albinus (executed under the inspection and direction of Dr Monro), with the explanations, in English, of the same size, in one volume folio.
3. Conspectus Medicinæ Theoreticæ, auctore Jacobo Gregory, M.D. et Med. Theoret. Professore, 2 vols 8vo.
4. Elements of the Practice of Physic, by Dr John Gregory, 8vo.
5. Dr Cullen's First Lines of the Practice of Physic, 3 vols 8vo, third edition.
6. ——— Synopsis Nosologiæ Methodicæ, 2 vols, edit. tertia.
7. ——— Institutions of Medicine, second edit. 12mo.
8. ——— Lectures on the Materia Medica, 8vo, new edit.
9. Halleri Primæ Lineæ Physiologiæ, cura Culleni.
10. Dr Black's Experiments on Magnesia Alba and Quicklime, with Dr Cullen's Experiments on Cold, a new edit. corrected.
11. Methodus Materiæ Medicæ, auctore Francisco Home.
12. Principia Medicinæ, edit. tertia, eodem auctore.
13. Dr Monro's Anatomy of the Bones and Nerves, 5s.
14. Dr Alston's Lectures on the Materia Medica, revised and published by Dr Hope, 2 vols 4to, 1l. 10s. bound.
15. Thesaurus Dissertationum in Academia Edinensi de Re Medica, 2 vols 8vo.
16. Genera Animalium a Linnæo, et aliis, cura Roberti Ramsay, super. Hist. Nat. Professi.
17. Delineatio Fossilium, auctore Johanne Walker, Nat. Hist. Professi. 1s.
18. Schedisma Fossilium, eodem auctore.

Books by Professors in the Faculty of Arts, for the use of their Students:

19. Outlines of Mechanical Philosophy, containing the heads of a course of lectures, by Mr Robison, Professor of Natural Philosophy.
20. Outlines of Lectures on Universal History, with maps and a chronological table, by Mr Tytler, Professor of Civil History, and Greek and Roman Antiquities.
21. Institutes of Moral Philosophy, 3d edit. by Dr Ferguson, Professor of Moral Philosophy.
22. History of Civil Society, 8vo, 5th edit. 6s. by the same author.
23. Dr Blair's Heads of Lectures on Rhetoric and Belles Lettres, 3d edition.
24. The First Principles of Philosophy, by Mr Brtee, Professor of Logic, 2d edit. enlarged, 2s. 6d.
25. Dr Stuart's Mathematical Works.
26. Elements of Algebra.
27. Heads of Lectures on Universal Grammar, Roman Literature, and Antiquities, by Professor Hill.

WHEREAS the Earl of Hadinton has been at great expence pailing in and planting the lower part of Salisbury Craigs, which, when grown up, will be a great beauty to the town: He therefore begs, that parents will desire their children not to destroy either the young trees or pailing, or roll down stones from above, which they may do through ignorance. Grown up persons, who should know better, will be prosecuted, if found trespassing.

To the LORD BISHOP of DERRY.

MY LORD,

IN addreſſing your Lordſhip, let me adopt the cuſtom of the ancients, who enumerated in their prayers the various names of their deities, in the hope of ſoothing their ears by the moſt favourite appellation and attribute,——Earl, Biſhop, General, in your triple capacity, whether ſpiritual, temporal, or military, Lord of Parliament, Peer of Great Britain, Delegate to the Volunteer Congreſs, reformer of our civil, commercial, and religious eſtabliſhments; how ſhall I emblazon your eſcutcheon, and illuminate your mottos? But, alas! I am unfit to be the herald of your merit, and muſt leave your fame to the drums and trumpets of Dungannon, contented to view your character and conduct in its natural colours, and not to illuſtrate it by flattering compariſons.

Your Lordſhip appears to be covered with a triple diſguiſe, like Harlequin, who, in playing his deceptions, now mutters his paternoſter, and counts his roſary in the capuchin of a friar; now aſſumes the garb of old father oracle the law, then ſtrots in the regimental of a Drawcanſir, whilſt, in his real character and dreſs, he preſents a motley compoſition of party-coloured patch-work; or perhaps your Lordſhip may be better compared with a poor ſtrolling player, who, from the thinneſs of his company, is forced to ſupport three characters at once, and to act the father, the lover, and the buffoon, in the ſame farce.

One might imagine, that, as a member both of the Britiſh and Iriſh Parliament, you would have paid ſome regard to the conſtitutions of both; that, if you ſaw any imperfection in either, which required to be altered or corrected, you would have exerted your talents in their proper ſphere, and, from the conſtitutional eminence of your ſtation, have legally propoſed what you deemed neceſſary for the preſervation of Church and State. But what motion was ever brought forward by your Lordſhip in either Houſe of Parliament? what project of innovation, what ſyſtem of correction did you ever ſuggeſt as a ſenator?—How have your influence, your authority, your talents, been diſplayed, where the conſtitution demanded their exertion?—Are your character and genius, my Lord, ſo accurately known in Britain, that you dare not provoke the contempt which you would be ſure of receiving? and do you equally dread the ridicule of the Lords of Ireland?—Shall we ſay, that the regular and methodical proceedings of a legal aſſembly are irreconcileable with the extravagancy of your Lordſhip's diſpoſition?—or rather, that the novelty of a Volunteer Congreſs, the parade of a military eſcort, and the ridiculous union of the mitre and the cockade, have dazzled your imagination?

In times of the moſt violent oppreſſion and tyranny, and in caſes of ultimate neceſſity, when every conſtitutional effort has been in vain exhauſted, an appeal to the people in arms is the laſt reſource of the deſpairing patriot.—Your Lordſhip inverts the order of conduct.—In the honey-moon of commercial and civil freedom, without the leaſt appearance of an arbitrary tendency in the government or its miniſters, you apply *firſt* to the people and their power, and I ſuppoſe, in order to make inconſiſtency conſiſtent, if the efforts of the Volunteers ſhould be defeated, you deſign to addreſs yourſelf by way of *dernier reſort*, in a conſtitutional manner, to the Parliament.

Your conduct at the Dungannon convention has diſcovered you to the bottom. When it was propoſed in that Aſſembly to ſupport their reſolutions "*by every means in their power*," and an honeſt man moved to have the word "*conſtitutional*" inſerted, it is ſaid, your Lordſhip was the firſt perſon to reſiſt the motion: Was not ſuch reſiſtance tacitly declaring that you were ready to take up arms againſt the Parliament, of which many of you were members, if it refuſed to obey the mandate of an unconſtitutional aſſembly?

The deliberations of that convention being confined to one point, you were prevented from diſplaying at that time the richneſs of your abſurdity. But I hear, that, in revenge for your diſappointment, you are daily ſtunning every company you enter with romantic crudities upon religious eſtabliſhments, revenue regulations, and civil polity.

I am at a loſs to know what can have induced either the Derry Volunteers, or the aſſociates at Dungannon to have brought your Lordſhip forward as a leader in their cabals; but if Government had raiſed you to that height and eminence, I could have eaſily divined *their* intention. The placing an avaricious, vain, fickle and fantaſtic prieſt at the head of an unconſtitutional body, which aimed at altering the legiſlature, might be no deſpicable artifice for rendering their deſigns abortive. I would recommend to the attention of your Lordſhip, as a zealous delegate, and to the Derry Volunteers, your conſtituents, the celebrated addreſs of a witty and able lawyer to his client, who had been condemned by the miſmanagement of his cauſe.—"I ſaved you from your proſecutors, but could not "ſave you from your counſel."

LUCIUS.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain,

THESE TWO SHOPS, fronting and entering from the High-ſtreet, ſouth ſide, Luckenbooths; as alſo, the Large Ware-room, lately poſſeſſed by Mr Gloag merchant, which has another ſeperate entry by a ſtair from the Street. The room is about 28 feet long, from eaſt to weſt, and about 18½ feet broad, with proper vents for the convenience of a dwelling houſe, or public office of any kind.

For particulars, apply to John Dundas clerk to the ſignet, or Mr William Butter wright.

JUDICIAL SALE.

(UPSET PRICE REDUCED.)

TO be SOLD by public roup, before the Lord Ordinary on the Bills, within the New Parliament or Seſſion Houſe of Edinburgh, upon Friday the 21ſt of November current, between the hours of four and ſix afternoon,

That HOUSE in the Society, Edinburgh,

built by Mr Campbell of Argyle's Square, preſently poſſeſſed by Archibald Stewart M'Arthur, Eſq; advocate. It lies on the ſouth of Mr Pringle's houſe, and conſiſts of ſunk ſtorey, parlour and drawing-room floors, two ſtoreys above for bed-rooms, beſides garrets. It holds of a ſubject-ſuperior for payment of 1 l. 1 s. of feu-duty. The upſet price 350 l. Sterling.

The houſe may be ſeen every Tueſday and Friday, from twelve to two o'clock.

Copies of the articles of roup and conditions of ſale are in the hands of Mr George Kirkpatrick depute clerk of ſeſſion, and Matthew Sandilands writer to the ſignet, who will ſhow the progreſs of writs, and give any further information to thoſe intending to purchaſe.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 21ſt of January 1784, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

THE Eſtates of BARSKEOCH and EARLSTOUN,

either in Whole or in the following Lots, viz.

LOT I.

The Lands of Garvaries, Drumbuie, Lochſpraig, Largmore, Clenrie, Dickieſtoun, Burnhead, and Knockſheen, all lying in the pariſh of Kells and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright. They pay of yearly rent 472l. Sterling or thereby, and have upon them ſome wood, both natural and planted, now fit for cutting, and there is a good proſpect of a lead mine in the lands of Lochſpraig. If the lands in this lot do not ſell altogether, they will be expoſed in ſuch parcels as purchaſers may incline.

LOT II.

The Mains of Earlſtoun, with the Manſion houſe, Garden, and Offices, and Salmon Fiſhing in the river Ken, the Mill of Earlſtoun, Multures, Mill Lands, and Milltoun Park, lying in the pariſh of Dalry and ſtewarty of Kirkcudbright; and the Mains of Barſkeoch, Lands of Over Barſkeoch, Hannaſtoun, Barchoak, Crommiepark, and Caven, lying in the ſaid pariſh of Kells. The yearly rent of theſe lands is about 330l. Sterling, and there is upon them a great extent of natural and planted wood, valued (per ſigned eſtimate) at about 3300l. Sterling.

LOT III.

The Lands of Capenoch and Culbae, lying in the pariſh of Kirkinner and ſhire of Wigton. They afford a freehold qualification upon old extent. Culbae was let at laſt Whitſunday, for three years, at 48l. Sterling yearly. Capenoch is in the proprietor's poſſeſſion, and eſtimated to be worth 40l. yearly.

LOT IV.

The Lands of Waterſide and Nether Barſkeoch, with the Willow Iſle and Ferry Boat, and Greenloop, all lying in the ſaid pariſh of Kells. Theſe lands were let a great while ago upon a leaſe, whereof eighteen years are yet to run, at the low rent of 28l. 13s. 11¼d. Sterling. They have upon them ſome valuable banks of wood, and afford a freehold qualification upon old extent. At expiry of the current leaſe, at leaſt 100l. a-year will be got for them.

Theſe eſtates conſiſt of about 14,000 Scots acres. The farm-houſes are in good order. Conſiderable graſſums were paid for the tacks. The whole lands hold of the Crown, and thoſe in Lots I. and II. afford, by valuation, three freehold qualifications.

The manſion-houſe of Earlſtoun and offices are in very good repair, ſurrounded with policy, and pleaſantly ſituated on the river Ken, which, near the houſe, forms a beautiful caſcade; and a little below the caſcade there is an excellent ſalmon-fiſhing, valued in the ceſs-hooks at 5l. Scots.

The progreſs of writs, which is clear, rental, articles of ſale, plans of the eſtates, and eſtimate of the woods, to be ſeen in the hands of John Syme writer to the ſignet; to whom, or to David Ruſſell accountant in Edinburgh, application may be made for further particulars. Mr Newall at Earlſtoun, the proprietor, will ſhow the lands, and copies of the articles and rental. Perſons inclining to make a private purchaſe may give in their propoſals to any of theſe gentlemen.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD, by authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, within the Parliament or New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 26th of November curt. betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills for the time,

The Lands of ASSERY and BRAULBINE,

Mill and Pertinents, which belonged to John and Robert Sinclairs late of Aſſery, lying in the pariſhes of Keay and Halkirk, and ſhire of Caithneſs.

LOT I. The Yearly Rent of BRAULBINE, in money, victual, caualities, &c. is proven to be worth in Sterling	L.	76	4	6 4-12ths
from which is deduced, for teinds, which are Biſhop's teinds, now belonging to the Crown, and not ſaleable,		15	4	10 10-12ths
Rent of the Lands of Braulbine,		60	19	7 6-12ths
These Lands hold feu of John Sinclair of Ulbſter, Eſq; for payment of a yearly feu duty of 1 l. 13 s. 4 d. Sterling, which, with 10 s. 4 d. 9-12ths of ſchoolmaſter's ſalary being deduced, leaves of free rent,		58	15	10 1-12th

And the Lords having valued theſe lands at twenty-one years purchaſe, the upſet-price of Braulbine is 1234 l. 13 s. 9 d. 9-12ths.

LOT II. The Proven Rent of the Lands of ASSERY and teinds is 43 l.

They hold feu of Mr Sinclair of Ulbſter, for payment of a yearly feu-duty of 1 s. 8 d. Sterling, pay of miniſters ſtipend, 1 l. 5 s. 6 d. 9-12ths, and of ſchoolmaſter's ſalary 1 s. 7 d. 4-12ths; ſo that the free yearly rent is, 41 11 1 4-12ths

And, as the Lords have valued theſe lands at twenty-one years purchaſe, the upſet price is 872 14 4 3-12ths

The articles of roup, and title-deeds are to be ſeen in the hands of Mr Thomas Bruce depute clerk of Seſſion, or Charles Mackenzie writer in Edinburgh.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffee-houſe in Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 17th day of December 1783, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon.

The Lands and Eſtate of KILHEAD, lying in

the pariſh of Cummertrees, and county of Dumfries, the preſent rent whereof is about 1550 L. Sterling, excluſive of the natural wood, which, at the different cuttings, gives a conſiderable price.

This Eſtate conſiſts of about 4500 acres of land, exceedingly improveable. Near 1000 acres are incloſed, and ſubdivided with dykes, hedges, and ſtripes of planting. There is upon the eſtate a large commodious modern Manſion Houſe and offices, ſome natural oak wood, beſides large plantations; and in many parts of the ground, there are great quantities of lime-ſtone, and ſhell marle.

The Eſtate lies in a pleaſant level country, along the ſide of the Solway Frith, about two miles north-weſt of the town of Annan, and ten ſouth-eaſt of Dumfries, upon the military road from Portpatrick to Carliſle. It holds partly of the Crown, and partly of a ſubject. The teinds are valued. A conſiderable part of the price may remain in the hands of the purchaſer.

The premiſſes, and rental thereof, will be ſhown by John Johnſton at Pennershaughs, the factor.

The writings and articles of roup are in the hands of James Walker writer to the ſignet, to whom any perſon wanting further information may apply.

SALE OF KELLY.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 8th of December, 1783, betwixt the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon,

The Barony of KELLY, lying in the county of Fife, the groſs rent of which is 612 l. 7s. 2½d. Sterling, reckoning the victual at a moderate converſion, out of which there is not above 7 l. 10 s. payable of public burdens.—If more agreeable to purchaſers, the barony will be expoſed in the following lots, viz.

LOT I. Eaſt Mains of Kelly and Greenſide, the rents of which are	L.	148	2	4
LOT II. Weſt Mains of Kelly, Kelly Mill, Mill Farm, and Arncroach, the rents of which are,		226	15	10
LOT III. Eaſter and Weſter Balduthie, and Craighead, the rents of which amount to		237	9	0½
	L.	612	7	2½

Theſe lands are pleaſantly ſituated on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Fife, and in the near neighbourhood of coal and lime, and are within a mile of the ſea-ports of Pittenweem and Anſtruther, and within four miles of St Andrew's and Cupar. The cumulo valuation of theſe lands is 3042 l. 16 s. 6 d.

For further particulars, apply to William Bethune writer in Edinburgh.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

Judicial Sale of Lands in Ayrſhire.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Parliament or New Seſſion Houſe of Edinburgh, upon the 21ſt day of November current, between the hours of four and ſix afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the Bills for the time,

All and Whole the Lands of AUCHENLONGFORD, the Lands of BURNSHIELS, and Lands of BURNTHOUSE, with the Tiends and Pertinents of the ſame, lying within the pariſh of Sorn and ſhire of Ayr, which lately belonged to the deceaſed James Fedine of Auchenlongford, holding feu of a ſubject ſuperior for payment of an yearly feu-duty of five ſhillings Sterling, and other uſual caſualties of ſuperiority.

The proven free yearly rent of theſe lands is 54l. 10s. Sterling, and the price at which they are to be expoſed, put thereon by the Court of Seſſion, is 1144l. 10s. Sterling, being twenty-one years purchaſe.

The conditions of roup and progreſs of writs are in the hands of George Kirkpatrick, depute-clerk of ſeſſion; and further information may be had by applying to Adam Bell, writer in Edinburgh.

A very ſingular Caſe of a confirmed STONE cured by

ADAMS'S SOLVENT.

Although the efficacy of this Medicine is univerſally acknowledged in complaints of the Stone and Gravel, and that it is not neceſſary further to expatiate thereon; yet as this caſe is ſo ſtriking, and the circumſtances may be attended with happy effects to ſufferers under this malady, the proprietor is perſuaded to let it be repreſented in this public manner.

MR SCURRIER, at Mr Stone's, Park-ſtreet, Groſvenor-Square, was attacked, ſeveral years ago, with gravelly complaints, but which, for want of being aſcertained and properly attended to, grew into a confirmed Stone; the painful influence of which is only to be deſcribed by thoſe who are victims to its power. Suffice it to ſay, that it gained ſuch an aſcendency over his conſtitution, that he could not walk but with exquiſite pain; and at certain evacuations, the torture he felt occaſioned his cries to be heard by his neighbours, and that often ten or twelve times in an hour. It is natural to ſuppoſe the Faculty was preſſed to in ſo dreadful a dilemma, and he went the whole round of medicine, being deemed, from his age, (70 upwards) out of the limits of the operation. At this time, in the moſt deſpairing ſtate, the Solvent was made known to him, and he took it a very conſiderable time, with no other apparent benefit than lengthening the intervals between the fits, and abating their violence when preſent. This palliation of his miſery, however, encouraged him to proceed with unexampled patience, before a fragment of ſtone paſſed, although ſome fine particles of a chalky-like ſubſtance had been before ſeen. The excruciating ſymptoms now abated conſiderably, and the bloody urine no longer appeared; and in this happy way, he continued, evacuating piece after piece, till he was wholly freed from the diſorder, which is more than two years ſince; and he is now, though near 80 years of age, a wonderful inſtance of the efficacy of the Solvent, in reſcuing him from torture and diſeaſe to health. His unreſtrained gratitude, and that of his friends to this medicine, have ſuperſeded the author's objections to a public recital of this kind.——For a further account of this Medicine, reference may be had to Perry's Diſquiſition of the Stone, 6th Edition.

A freſh Cargo of the above valuable Medicine is juſt arrived from London, and is ſold at ALEXANDER MANNERS's, Merchant, below the Guard, ſouth ſide of the ſtreet, ſecond ſhop above the Tron-Church, in bottles at One Guinea, Half a Guinea, and Five Shillings and Sixpence each; *and no where elſe in Scotland*. Prepared by S. PERRY, Surgeon, London.——*At the above Place*, Hamilton's Tincture for the Toothach, in bottles at 2s. 6d. and his Powder for the Teeth, at 1s. And, *this day is publiſhed*, price bound 3s. (dedicated to the Royal College of Phyſicians, London,) a new Edit. (being the 6th,) with additions, of

A DISQUISITION of the STONE and GRAVEL;

In which the occult cauſes of the ſtone are aſſigned, its principles explained, ſhewing by what means a nucleus is formed which generates the ſtone; alſo diagnoſtics ſtated for diſtinguiſhing thoſe from other diſeaſes; the inefficacy of ſoapy lixiviums pointed out; together with a certain cure for this diſorder, proved and illuſtrated by ſeveral remarkable caſes. Likewiſe obſervations on the gout, when combined with the ſtone.

By S. PERRY, Surgeon.

London: Printed for T. BECKET, &c.

BAUME DE VIE,

As ſold by the KING's PATENT, *for ſixteen years paſt.*

IN compliance with the act of Parliament for ſelling medicines under the authority of a legal ſtamp, and to prevent the unwary from being impoſed on by any ſpurious compoſition, a Label with a ſix-penny ſtamp will, for the future, be fixed on the cork of every bottle, with the hand-writing of T. BECKET on the ſaid Label, (he being a proprietor;) whoſe ſignature will be continued as uſual, on the papers which are paſted on the bottles, together with that of Meſſrs DICEY and Co. as venders.

Purchaſers in town and country are requeſted to be particularly attentive to the above written ſignature of T. Becket, as the only legal ſecurity againſt the ill conſequences that may riſe from impoſition or forgery.

By appointment of the reſt of the proprietors.

T. BECKET,
No. 31, Pall-Mall.

Sept. 2, 1783.

This family medicine, ſo many years univerſally approved, as well by the Faculty as the Public at large, is now ſold by Dicey and Co. No. 10. Bow Church Yard, London. Price 3 s. a bottle, duty 6 d.

FOR COUGHS, HOARSENESSES, &c.

PECTORAL LOZENGES OF TOLU,

Prepared and ſold by T. GREENOUGH, Chymiſt and Apothecary, at No. 10. on Ludgate Hill, London.

Price, 1 s. the Box.

THESE LOZENGES contain all the ſoftening and healing Virtues of the celebrated BALSAM of TOLU; and are the pleaſanteſt and moſt effectual remedy of the kind in all Coughs, Hoarſeneſſes, ſore Throats, and Deſtuctions on the Lungs, healing the Rawneſs and Soreneſs of the breaſt, promoting the Expectoration of the Tough Phlegm, and affording great relief in Aſthmatic Complaints and Shortneſs of Breath. They are likewiſe very beneficial in Conſumptions, are not cloying to the ſtomach, but rather create an appetite.

☞ The great eſteem theſe Lozenges have acquired, having induced ſeveral perſons to attempt the ſelling a counterfeit ſort, againſt two of whom, viz. one a Chymiſt on Ludgate Hill, and the other a Chymiſt in Oxford Street, verdicts have been obtained, in the Court of King's Bench, with conſiderable damages. The Public are requeſted to obſerve, that none are *genuine* but what have the following Inſcription on the Lid of the Box: PECTORAL LOZENGES FROM BALSAM OF TOLU, *prepared* by T. GREENOUGH, *Chymiſt* and *Apothecary*, No. 10. on *Ludgate Hill*, LONDON.

Theſe LOZENGES are alſo ſold by appointment of the Proprietor, by HUSBAND, ELDER, and CO. oppoſite the Tron Church, Edinburgh.

Where may be had,

Publiſhed by Authority of the King's Patent,

Mr GREENOUGH's TINCTURES for the TEETH, SCURVY in the GUMS, and TOOTHACH; which have been for more than thirty years paſt in the moſt univerſal eſteem, on account of their real Efficacy, Elegance, and Safety. The particular effects they may be depended on to produce, are as follow, viz.

The Tincture for the Teeth and Gums takes off all Scales and Foulneſs from the Teeth, and renders them beautifully white, without the leaſt injuring the Enamel; perfectly faſtens ſuch as are looſe, prevent their decaying, and entirely cures the Scurvy, and all other diſorders in the Gums, rendering the Breath at the ſame time delicately ſweet.

The Tincture for the Toothach never fails giving immediate eaſe, even in the greateſt agony of pain, and in a little time perfectly cures it, however violent. Price, 1 s. each.

Each Bottle of the genuine Tinctures have a label on the ſide, with the words (PREPARED BY THOMAS GREENOUGH), for which only he can be anſwerable, all others, even though ſold under his name, being ſpurious.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN and THOMAS ROBERTSON, and ſold at their Printing-houſe in the PARLIAMENT-CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly publiſhed every Monday, Wedneſday and Saturday.——The price as follows: *viz.* 4*s.* 6*d. per annum*, when ſent by poſt; 4*s.* 6*d.* when ſent to any houſe in this city or ſuburbs; 3*s.* 6*d.* when called for at the Printing-houſe; and a ſingle paper 3*d.*